## 1. A compound of the structural formula:

Formula I

wherein

 $R_1$  is O, (H,H), (H,OR), NOR, with R being hydrogen, ( $C_{1-6}$ ) alkyl, or ( $C_{1-6}$ ) acyl;

 $R_2$  is  $(C_{2-3})$  alkyl, isopropyl,  $(C_{2-3})$  1-alkenyl, isopropenyl, 1,2-propadienyl, or  $(C_{2-3})$  1-alkynyl, each optionally substituted by halogen; or  $R_2$  is cyclopropyl, or cyclopropenyl, each optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-2})$  alkyl or halogen;

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1-2</sub>) alkyl, or ethenyl;

 $R_4$  is  $(C_{1-2})$  alkyl;

 $R_5$  is hydrogen, or  $(C_{1-15})$  acyl;

and the dotted lines indicate optional bonds;

with the proviso that the compound is not  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -7-ethyl-17-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one  $(7\alpha$ -ethyl-19-nortestosterone) or a carboxylic ester thereof, and is not  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -17-(acetyloxy)-7-propylestr-4-en-3-one  $(7\alpha$ -propyl-19-nortestosterone acetate).

2. A compound of structural formula I for use as a medicine.

- 3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of ethyl, ethynyl, propyl, 1-propenyl, 1-propynyl, 1,2-propadienyl, and cyclopropyl.
- 4. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that  $R_1$  is oxo,  $R_3$  is hydrogen, and the dotted lines indicate a  $\Delta^4$  double bond.

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- 5. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that R<sub>2</sub> is ethyl or ethenyl.
- A compound according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is selected from the group consisting of (7α,17β)-7,13-Diethyl-17-hydroxygon-4-en-3-one and (7α,17β)-7-Ethenyl-13-ethyl-17-hydroxygon-4-en-3-one.
- 7. The compound  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -7-ethyl-17-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one  $(7\alpha$ -ethyl-19-nortestosterone) for use as a medicine.
  - A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and comprising, as a medicinally active agent, a steroid compound satisfying the general formula I

R<sub>3</sub> OR<sub>5</sub> R<sub>4</sub> OR<sub>5</sub>

Formula I

wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is O, (H,H), (H,OR), NOR, with R being hydrogen, (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkyl, or (C<sub>1-6</sub>) acyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is  $(C_{2-3})$  alkyl, isopropyl,  $(C_{2-3})$  1-alkenyl, isopropenyl, 1,2-propadienyl, or  $(C_{2-3})$  1-alkynyl, each optionally substituted by halogen; or R<sub>2</sub> is cyclopropyl, or cyclopropenyl, each optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-2})$  alkyl or halogen;

 $R_3$  is hydrogen,  $(C_{1/2})$  alkyl, or ethenyl;

 $R_4$  is  $(C_{1-2})$  alkyl;

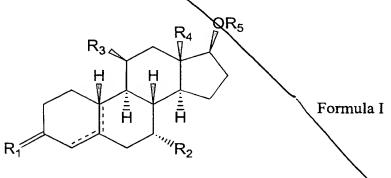
25  $R_5$  is hydrogen, or  $(C_{1-15})$  acyl; and the dotted lines indicate optional bonds.

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- 9. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 8, characterised in that in the steroid compound R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of ethyl, ethenyl, ethynyl, propyl, 1-propenyl, 1-propynyl, 1,2-propadjenyl, and cyclopropyl.
- 10. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 9, characterised in that the steroid compound is selected from the group consisting of  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -7-ethyl-17-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one,  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -7,13-diethyl-17-hydroxygon-4-en-3-one, and  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -7-ethenyl-13-ethyl-17-hydroxygon-4-en-3-one.
- 11. A pharmaceutical formulation according to any one of the claims 8 to 10, characterised in that it is suitable for oral administration.
- 12. The use of a compound satisfying formula I for the preparation of a medicine for treating androgen insufficiency.
- 13. A kit for male contraception comprising means for the administration of a progestagen and means for the administration of an androgen, characterised in that the latter means is a pharmaceutical formulation according to any one of claims 8-11.
- 14. A method of treatment of androgen insufficiency, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of an androgen, characterized in that the androgen is a a steroid compound satisfying the general formula I



wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is O, (H,H), (H,OR), NOR, with R being hydrogen, (C<sub>1-6</sub>) alkyl, or (C<sub>1-6</sub>) acyl;



 $R_2$  is  $(C_{2-3})$  alkyl, isopropyl,  $(C_{2-3})$  1-alkenyl, isopropenyl, 1,2-propadienyl, or  $(C_{2-3})$  1alkynyl, each optionally substituted by halogen; or R2 is cyclopropyl, or cyclopropenyl, each optionally substituted by (C<sub>1-2</sub>) alkyl or halogen;

 $R_3$  is hydrogen,  $(C_{1-2})$  alkyl, or ethenyl;

R<sub>4</sub> is (C<sub>1-2</sub>) alkyl;

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, or (C<sub>1-15</sub>) acyl;

and the dotted lines indicate optional bonds.

- 15. A method of treatment according to claim 14, characterized in that in the steroid compound R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of ethyl, ethenyl, ethynyl, propyl, 1propenyl, 1-propynyl, 1,2-propadienyl, and cyclopropyl.
- 16. A method of treatment according to claim 15, characterized in that the steroid compound is selected from the group consisting of  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -7-ethyl-17-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one,  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -7,13-diethyl-1//hydroxygon-4-en-3-one, and  $(7\alpha,17\beta)$ -7-ethenyl-13-ethyl-17hydroxygon-4-en-3-one.

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